

OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of liberty is constant vigilance."

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From the Petersburg Republican.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Unless it can be shown that there are whole classes, or immense numbers ready to support Mr. Van Buren now—who were opposed to him in 1840, Republicans will pause long, before they select him as their candidate. Without some strong assurances of success, we shall be false to our principles—false to posterity—false to our country and false to ourselves, if under the influence of considerations, grossly inadequate—we stake the sacred cause of our country, on the fortunes of a champion under whom we have been once doomed to the most disastrous—most signal—most complete and humiliating overthrow known to the history of political parties.

What then is the lesson which we derive from the experience of 1840? It is a painful retrospect; but as men and patriots we are bound to contemplate it with fairness. South Carolina voted for Van Buren; but it will be conceded that her vote was not secured by the strength of his personal popularity. Indeed it may be safely assumed, that she might have been as readily induced to support any other man, who had sustained the same policy and principles. Her vote was purely one of principles; not unattended with heavy sacrifices of feelings. She was excluded from the computation. Mr. Van Buren was beaten (145,775) one hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-five votes!

In this our state he was beaten (13,293) thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety three votes!

When we look to the list of states we find, recorded for

Wm. H. Harrison, (nineteen) 19

For Martin Van Buren, (seven) 7

If we transfer our examination to the electoral colleges, we find the whole number to have consisted of two hundred and ninety four (294), of which Wm. H. Harrison received two hundred and thirty four 234

Martin Van Buren only sixty! 60

Of these sixty votes, there were cast for Mr. Van Buren,

By New Hampshire, 7

Illinois, 5

Missouri, 4

Virginia, 23

South Carolina, 11

Alabama, 7

Arkansas, 3

Let us consider what proportion of these was secured by considerations of personal devotion, or even individual preference for Mr. Van Buren.

Of South Carolina I have already spoken. He received her support through the generous magnanimity of her sons, who, yielding to the impulses of the loftiest patriotism,毫不hesitatingly recognised the obligations of duty, and sustained their principles, in the person of an individual, whom they did not love. Deduct her eleven and there remains forty-nine on his poll.

It is presumed there is not one man in our state who would hazard the opinion, that the republican party in Virginia, has derived strength from the name of Mr. Van Buren. There are those who very sincerely believe that, but for the unfortunate connexion, our adversaries could never have become so formidable. Yet, Gen. Harrison well nigh overran the state. Our popular vote in 1840, may be estimated at 36,593, and the majority of the republican ticket, may be set down at (1391) thirteen hundred and ninety one! So near was Virginia passing under the yoke! To our candid republican brethren, it is submitted to decide, whether they were not saved that mortification, by the strenuous exertions of many State Rights men—to whom Mr. Van Buren was known to be unacceptable. Men who triumphed over themselves, and gave him their support under a strong sense of duty, and disinterested devotion to the principles of the constitution. Virginia remained republican in defiance of the unpopularity of the republican candidate. And if her vote 23 be deducted from 40, there remains but 26 on the poll of Mr. Van Buren.

Causes similar to those which operated in Virginia, exerted a mighty influence in Alabama. Some of her most distinguished sons, who acknowledged a strong aversion to Mr. Van Buren personally—did violence to their own predilections—recorded their votes for the republican ticket, and suffered martyrdom for their principles. The state was saved to the republican cause, through the chivalrous efforts of State Rights men; and, if her seven electoral vote be deducted from 36, we have the stupendous result of nineteen votes from the electoral colleges, recorded on the poll of Martin Van Buren!

Even in some of the states which gave him those nineteen votes, his majorities were smaller than the majorities on democratic tickets running for other offices.

It is sometimes argued, that Mr. Van Buren should be nominated to preserve the unity, settle the faith, and secure the co-operation of our northern confederates. It might be ungracious to trace the just implication, but there are existing facts, which it may be useful to examine, to form a just idea of the degree of northern co-operation, which may reasonably be expected to result from such a policy.

North of the Potomac and east of the Alleghany are eleven states—of these Mr. Van Buren received but one! and even in that one his majority was two thousand less than the majority of the democratic Governor! Those eleven states were entitled to 136 votes in the electoral colleges—of which W. H. Harrison received one hundred and twenty-nine, and Mr. Van Buren received seven! And in the same states, Mr. Van Buren was beaten in the popular vote by a clear aggregate majority of about sixty thousand!

It is submitted then as worthy of reflection whether it be wise to calculate on securing aid from those states by nominating him as the republican candidate.

We cannot turn from this unpleasant exhibit and closing our eyes to the horrible spectacle, turn to fortune for deliverance. We must gaze steadily on our difficulties, thoroughly comprehend them and improve our means to avert or to overcome them.

Let us institute a candid and cautious examination into the causes of the catastrophe of 1840. What occasioned that dire result? With great deference to the undoubted sagacity of Mr. Ritchie, I deem that he is content to ascribe it to causes entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory. That somewhat may have been accomplished by the fraudulent practices of our adversaries, is by no means incredible. A few thousand suffrages may have been controlled; but to assert, that one hundred and forty-five thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five votes were bought and sold, is to ascribe to the people of America a degree of corruption and depravity, endangering the liberties of the country, and disgusting and revolting the moral sense of the world.

But we are told that "he received upwards of 400,000 votes more in 1840, than when elected in 1836." Perhaps, this may be ascribed in part, with justice, to the practice of fraud—in part to the actual numerical increase of the constitutional body;—and perhaps, in a still greater degree, to a very thin election in '36. And what are the just inferences from this fact stated by the correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, & relied upon as an assurance of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren? It would seem to prove conclusively, first, that, in 1833, when he enjoyed the full benefit of the popularity of President Jackson, he was but coldly received by the people, and entirely coldly received by the party, on an assumption so glaringly erroneous, and disparaging to the character of the American people.

Nor shall we be more safe to ascribe our defeat to the "numeraries" of the whigs. Those "numeraries" were an offence against good taste; and took their origin in a contempt for popular intelligence. They were addressed to that class of our people who are deridingly denominated the "hurra boys," and who, by the whigs, are supposed to be exempt from the influence of reason, and given up to the dominion of the wildest impulses. To assert that the judgment of the country could be swayed by such influences, is to go far to concede, that our enlightened countrymen are incapable of the high functions of self-government, and I am loath to believe, that a righteous cause, founded on pure principles, and represented in the person of a popular candidate, could be thrown into discredit by such "numeraries."

Indeed I believe that such numeraries attempted against such a cause, so represented, would cover their projectors with disgrace. It is only after a cause has been defeated by some more powerful though latent influence, that such numeraries can be advantageously employed, to render the overthrow and victory complete. Such an excitement could never have been kindled, by such means, against Washington or Jefferson, Madison or Jackson, when sustaining the best interests of the country.

Rejecting the untenable and dangerous illusion, that the election of 1840 was ascribable to the "numeraries," misrepresentations and frauds of the whigs, I conjure my countrymen once more to recur to the lesson of experience, explore the fatal field of '40, and contemplate the catastrophe with the patient, inquisitive eye of philosophy, seeking to gather strength from adversity. In prosecuting such an investigation we shall be constrained to refer the stupendous results of that disastrous era, to the principles involved in the discussion, or to the character of the men, who stood forth as their exponents.

In other words, our defeat must be ascribed either to the unpopularity of our principles, or the unpopularity of our candidate. But it cannot be necessary to adduce arguments to prove to the democratic Republican party, that their defeat was not occasioned by the want of purity or popularity of the camp of the enemy, who but hang

occasioned by some objection personal to the candidate, and as it cannot be imputed to any just charge of *impurity* in the candidate, it follows that, our cause was overwhelmed—our principles disgraced, and our party subjected to the deepest mortification, in consequence of the personal unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren. And I appeal to every man of candor, who professes the republican creed—no matter whether he lives in the north or in the south—in the east or in the west—on the mountain or in the vale; I refer it to the secret thoughts of his heart to decide, whether he does not know and feel that Mr. Van Buren is unpopular!

"And none did love him." If the election of 1840 be conclusive and indisputable to prove the personal unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren at that time, can we rely on any supervening development to establish a change in the popular feeling? What are the assurances on which the friends of Mr. Van Buren rely for his re-election? They are stated by the correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, and adopted by the editor of the Enquirer. We are told that he "received the undivided support of his party in 1840." This proves that "his party" was lamentably and pitifully unable to elect him!

I do not believe "he received the undivided support" of the republican party. That party, undivided, could have elected any candidate; But with Mr. Van Buren as their leader, they could not be preserved in unbroken phalanx. They were torn into fragments and a remnant degenerated into the Van Buren party, coldly sustained by some, who were ready to testify their devotion to the Republican principle, even when represented in his person. It was but a fragment of republicans who encountered the defeat of 1840. It is verily believed that the Republican party never could have witnessed the triumph of their adversaries, if some of them had not fatuously endeavored to force the honors of the country on Mr. Van Buren—in defiance of a strong feeling of repugnance, with which he has been ever regarded by many good and true republicans.

These are unpalatable truths—but if they be truths, they cannot be disregarded with safety, & I fear if we turn away from their contemplation as objects disagreeable to the eye—taking no steps to obviate their force we are doomed to incur a heavy penalty, and its bitterness, to expiate the egomaniac folly.

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out the banner of another leader.

The last "assurance of his re-election" adduced by this writer, is the supposition that "it is believed, of all the members of Congress elected to next session, there are twenty whigs."

This affords no proof of the popular regard for Mr. Van Buren, because the elections were not conducted on any issue involving his personal popularity. The present forlorn condition of the whigs is justly referable to far different causes, and we have no reason to suppose the republican successes would have been less brilliant, if Mr. Van Buren had been long since "gathered to his fathers."

In 1839, the Republicans carried a firm majority of Congress on the issue of the Independent Treasury.

In 1840 the republicans were overwhelmed on the personal issue of Martin Van Buren.

In 1841, when that personal issue was dropped, the republicans triumphed on the strength of their principles.

Let them pause before they renew that personal issue in 1844.

From the days of Mr. Jefferson, the republican party had maintained the ascendancy. After the glorious termination of the glorious contest of 1801, we were able to maintain steady and respectable majorities everywhere out of New England. In 1824, we were betrayed in a causal surprise. The injury was instantaneously repaired. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were sustained by the unequivocal sentiment of the nation.

J. Q. Adams was disavowed by the people, and hurled from ungenial and pernicious eminence. The victorious and all conquering Jackson swept away every petty obstacle to his rise. With him as the Republican candidate, the republican party was the American nation. Mr. Van Buren became his successor; the inheritor of his unbounded popularity; invested with the vast patronage of the chief executive magistrate of this great nation; and in the complete enjoyment of the incalculable advantages of his situation, the republican party, when following his fortunes, were condemned to overwhelming and ignominious defeat!

He retired to the walks of private life. He left us in a state of forlorn prostration. His name was separated from our cause. Instantly, the irresistible energy of our principles rebounded from the state of unnatural degradation. The republican principle, delivered from the influence of his name, led us on to conquest after conquest, till our bright banner now waves in triumph throughout the realms of this broad Union. And now, even now, before we realize our hopes and just expectations—we are called upon by his friends once again to vindicate our cause with his *lucis—d'fortune!*

In directing the attention of the country to this unpleasant train of reflection, I am not so sanguine as to expect to command their unanimous approbation. By some I shall be deemed most imprudent—others may be ready to infer that I am actuated by a spirit of personal hostility to Mr. Van Buren—others, even less charitable, may question my fidelity to the republican cause.

As to the question of imprudence, I must take the chances, and meet the consequence of my conduct. If they be evil, their operation will be exhausted on myself.

I indulge no feeling of personal opposition to Mr. Van Buren. I deem that he made a republican President. But I believe him to be unpopular. I do not say *justly unpopular*. I believe signal disaster has already resulted to the republican party from their past efforts to invest him with the honors of the country. I dread the recurrence of a similar calamity, as the result of continued, similar exertions.

Acting under a painful sense of duty, I reluctantly perform the task of admonishing republicans of impending evil. If my admonitions be disregarded and my forebodings realized, I shall prove my fidelity to the republican cause by sustaining it in the hour of adversity. If Mr. Van Buren is chosen as the republican candidate, I shall devote to his triumph my humble but most cordial exertions. If we succeed, I ask no other reward than the consciousness of having discharged my duty. Should fortune frown, and dark defeat close his career, far from upbraiding the folly of the selection—I would snatch our soiled banner from the dust, and boldly unfurl it for another conflict.

The New York *Plebian* a short time ago discoursed as follows: "We should think that our friends are pretty well satisfied that temporising is of no utility whatever. All the political parties of the day are combined to put down Mr. Van Buren, and eventually they will all subside in favor of Henry Clay. Let the line be drawn. He that is not for us is against us. We ask no favors and never from the beginning expected a clear field from traitors. Hang out the banner." The following is from the last number of the same paper:

"In the republican camp, among those professing the same political creed with himself, there exists a deep laid conspiracy, the object of which is to harass, oppose and if possible, defeat him at every hazard. Not to defeat him *fairly* by opposing single force against force; but by means of a factional federation whose aim seems to be to disorganise the party and risk the success of democratic principles; for the sake of shoving aside the man who stands between the great southern nullifier, and the lofty pinnacle of his feverish aspirations."

The *Plebian* is the most prominent of the

colonists, and as the number of their proslavery continued to increase their departure was considered an advantage to the settlers as families of peasants who arrived from Germany, wanted good land to cultivate. The places left vacant by the pilgrims were soon filled up by the new arrivals.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE PERSONAL MANNER OF WASHINGTON.

"What a personal presence was that of the Father of his country! All accounts agree in this. We heard an old gentleman say, not long ago, that when *Archibald Clark* in Philadelphia, he used to walk two or three squares every morning to meet *Washington* as he came down Market street to his quarters.

Mr. Van Buren comes into the contest like any other democrat. His claims will be examined fearlessly and impartially.

If the people, upon a direct and honest submission to them of the subject, shall think that he is the most proper candidate of the democratic party we will unite frankly and cordially in his support. If *Mr. Van Buren* relies on the Praetorian band—mercenaries of the party, to destroy competitors and advance himself to the Presidential chair, the result will not only be defeat, but disgrace, also.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, October 4, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention

Democratic Banner.

"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The editorials of the Flag of the Union, for some time past, have doubtless been intended to induce the belief that Van Buren's popularity in this State was greater than that of Calhoun. If these editorials have not deceived, it is because nobody believed them. In our exposures of the glaring incorrectness of its allegations, we have attacked its attention; and its spleen is but ill-concealed in that affected contempt with which it speaks of our "secluded situation." That shall not alter our purpose, which is to assert and defend truth.

Amongst other things of kindred nature put forth by the Flag, to manufacture something for its favorite, was a statement showing that Van Buren received a few more votes in 1840, in Tuscaloosa County than Payne (the democratic Calhoun candidate) obtained in that county in 1843. This was the truth; yet it could not fail to deceive, because it was not the whole truth. We called public attention to the facts, that the Legislature was in session when the Presidential election of 1840 was held in this State—that the *seventy odd* democratic members of that Legislature, besides a *large number* of democratic visitors from all parts of the state voted for Van Buren in Tuscaloosa County!—and by these facts it was demonstrated that Payne is a stronger man with the *resident* voters of Tuscaloosa County than Van Buren. The Flag discredited that its article was thus stripped of its power to deceive, and making a virtue of necessity, it makes the following partial confession: "We candidly admit that fact (the *seventy odd* members voting for Van Buren) had escaped our recollection"—did not the Flag also recollect another fact stated by us, to-wit: that *a large number of democratic visitors* also voted for Van Buren? Why did he not admit that too? With a recollection suddenly refreshed—(as to facts perfectly notorious,) he undertakes to "admit candidly," the truth; but he does not admit more than *half* of it. Well this is so much nearer right than he usually is, that we shall not yet give him up as a hopeless case. If he can only get his consent to overcome that remarkable dullness of his memory, he may yet develop a trait in his character, as yet undiscovered by his best friends.

A man of ordinary modesty, would scarcely venture to insert in his confessional, a tender of his guardian control to others. But the Editor of the Flag seems anxious to show that however deficient he may be in other qualities, he does abound in one—assurance, unabashed by his blunders, and "candidly" admitting them, (after they are exposed,) he assumes the supercilious air of a conceited pedagogue, and says "we will in charity to him in his secluded situation, inform him" &c. We have often heard that a Yankee was up to any thing, and we are not astonished at his assumed superiority. That editor is not the first man, nor the most sensible one, who having by accident risen above his level, became entrapped at his imagined elevation. He is only another specimen of the class of men, who, placing their whole reliance for character upon the situation they hold or place in which they happen to live, look upon a "secluded situation" as unmitigated misfortune, and are content to die without achieving any thing creditable to themselves or useful to their race.

Notwithstanding our opinions of his faith, we would still take his proffered information, if he had not heretofore shown such an aptitude for falling into error. If we were to receive his proffered information as true, some other paper might expose its incorrectness, and in two weeks from this time, we might see him forced to come out with another "candid" admission that the truth of the matter "had escaped his recollection." —With due thanks for the "charity" tendered to us, we say to him, "Let charity begin at home."

We give one specimen of the Flag (for what it is worth) as a new feature of Van Burenism. The Flag says that the delegates from the wards (in the city of New York) assembled in Convention; when the friends of Mr. Van Buren found to be in a large majority; yet they consented to draw lots for the delegates to the state Convention—and nine Van Buren and four Calhoun

men were thus drawn!—Mr. Clay has had great reputation for gambling, but we believe he has never yet offered to stake his chances for the Presidency either at cards or on a *Lottery*. The Presidency put up at a Lottery! and the Lottery stocked at that! Nine Van Buren and four Calhoun delegates were drawn!—Van Buren runs far better in a Lottery wheel than with the people, and that is the reason why his friends have begun this new method of choosing a President.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DURBIN TO BISHOP WAUGH.

We find the following interesting letter from Mr. Durbin in the New York Christian Advocate:

SUMMIT OF MOUNT SINAI, 4 o'clock,

Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 5, 1843.

MY DEAR BISHOP WAUGH: How shall I put on paper what I feel this moment, as I sit apart from my companions on the very summit of mount Sinai, with the expanded plains before me in which Israel encamped at the giving of the law? It is impossible to doubt; I feel the truth, and by faith I see the lightnings, hear the thunders, and the trumpet waxing louder and louder; and feel this vast world of dark misery desolation, which Horeb is enclosed in, and which it speaks of our "secluded situation." That shall not alter our purpose, which is to assert and defend truth.

Amongst other things of kindred nature put forth by the Flag, to manufacture something for its favorite, was a statement showing that Van Buren received a few more votes in 1840, in Tuscaloosa County than Payne (the democratic Calhoun candidate) obtained in that county in 1843. This was the truth; yet it could not fail to deceive, because it was not the whole truth. We called public attention to the facts, that the Legislature was in session when the Presidential election of 1840 was held in this State—that the *seventy odd* democratic members of that Legislature, besides a *large number* of democratic visitors from all parts of the state voted for Van Buren in Tuscaloosa County!—and by these facts it was demonstrated that Payne is a stronger man with the *resident* voters of Tuscaloosa County than Van Buren. The Flag discredited that its article was thus stripped of its power to deceive, and making a virtue of necessity, it makes the following partial confession: "We candidly admit that fact (the *seventy odd* members voting for Van Buren) had escaped our recollection"—did not the Flag also recollect another fact stated by us, to-wit: that *a large number of democratic visitors* also voted for Van Buren? Why did he not admit that too? With a recollection suddenly refreshed—(as to facts perfectly notorious,) he undertakes to "admit candidly," the truth; but he does not admit more than *half* of it. Well this is so much nearer right than he usually is, that we shall not yet give him up as a hopeless case. If he can only get his consent to overcome that remarkable dullness of his memory, he may yet develop a trait in his character, as yet undiscovered by his best friends.

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But the shades of evening are drawing on and the dark shadows of the lofty mountains are already projected far into the sandy plain. Oft if you glorious sun, fast descending westward behind the distant gloomy mountains, and just now with his orient beams tinting the dawn in your heavens, under which dwell all that I hold most dear on earth; if his mild beams, which now fall almost level on me, could but convey to you what I feel this moment; it would be an epistle indeed. But I must hasten down from the mount of God, and rest me in the monastery, built as tradition says, where Moses held the burning bush. There I hope to finish this letter, and say how I have spent the day of the Lord in his holy mountain, a cleft of which I was so fortunate as to find a young vigorous shrub, planted by the hand of the Almighty, in his own holy hill, which I have cut, and purpose, if God spare us to meet again, and spend an hour of leisure together, to present to you, and to explain at length why I have adopted the new route (the southern) for Israel from Egypt to the Red Sea—a route over which no one, I believe has passed heretofore, who has written here expressly, on the subject, but which has often been suggested by eminent travellers, who pressed with the difficulties of the northern route of Suez, among whom are Buckhardt and Labord.

I wish I could sit here in this deep solitude for an hour longer; but my companions & one guide are gone, and the other a young active Arab, is couched at my feet in astonishment at my writing and apparent earnestness; and seems to say, as he casts a glance at the setting sun. *The way down is long and dangerous.* So, I must say *Farewell to thee, Sinai!* I have stood upon the Alps in the middle of July, and looked around upon the snowy empire; I have stood upon the Appenines, and looked abroad upon plains of beautiful, eventful Italy, I have stood upon the Albanian mount and beheld the scene of the *Assas* from the Circean promontory, over the Campagna, to the eternal City and the mountains of Tivoli; I have sat down upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the journals we have published could convey to the people, contended with those opinions; it is the result of thirty years' knowledge of that citizen, in every

part of God and his people, the death of whose

first born of man and beast in one night?" filled the land with wailing; but I have never set my foot on any spot, from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur heightened by the silence and solitude that reign around; but infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred association of the first great revelation in form from God to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes around me, and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall never stand upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet, but shall go down a better man & a son to the day, which once reverberated through these mountains, but have long since given way to the gospel of peace. I can scarcely tear myself away from the hallowed summit; and I wish I too could linger here forty days in converse with the Lord.

MONASTERY ST. CATHERINE.

I promised to finish this letter here; and intimated that I would say how I had spent the morning but I must forego this pleasure till I see you, as I have already filled my sheet. I may add, however that I spent it at high mass, in the ancient church built by the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century, I think the greater church but little understood in our country; & services in Syria, and here in Sinai, have strongly attracted my attention; and I have made diligent inquiries concerning its *doctrines* and worship, and hope to prosecute them further at Constantinople and Athens.

I have but one thing to regret since I reached Egypt; and that is, that Dr. Robinson and Mr. Smith did not take the southern route from Cairo to the Red Sea, indicated in the first part of this letter; for I must believe that the traditions of the country presented by the names of its mountains and valleys, as on the east side of the Gulf, together with the physical agreement of the passed with the history of Exodus, would fully have satisfied their minds that this was the route of the Israelites; particularly when to this evidence was added the probability that Israel was encamped near Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital, where Moses and Aaron and the elders of Israel seem constantly to be during their contention with Pharaoh. Such a conclusion, with the reasons drawn up by the doctor's masterly hand, is all that is wanted to render perfect their incomparable volumes of Biblical Researches in Palestine.

As I would still be remembered by my friends in America, you will oblige me, by mentioning me to such as are near you; or if you prefer to save yourself this trouble, you can hand this letter to the Advocate.

As ever yours, affecately, JOHN P. DURBIN.

From the Alabama Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MOBILE.

At a meeting of the Democratic party held this evening, 15th Sept., 1843, pursuant to a call made through the democratic prints of the city, Col. P. Phillips was called to the chair, and M. J. McRae chosen secretary.

The objects of the meeting were stated by the chairman, and the following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Campbell, and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at a meeting of certain members of the democratic party held at Tuscaloosa in December last, it was recommended that a convention of the democratic party in the State of Alabama be held in Tuscaloosa in December next, to provide measures for the re-presentation of the State of Alabama in the convention of the democratic party to be held at Baltimore in May next.

And whereas, at the same meeting, it was recommended that the democratic parties in the different counties should hold primary meetings to determine upon the proper course to be pursued, and whereas we assent to the propriety of holding a state convention—

Be it resolved, That the democratic party in the county of Mobile will select, at a future day, four delegates to attend the meeting of the convention at Tuscaloosa at such time as a majority of the counties shall decide.

Be it further resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, such a convention ought to be held on the second Monday of January next.

Be it resolved, That it is recommended to the counties composing the first congressional district of the State of Alabama, to select delegates to a convention to be held in Mobile, or such other place in the district as a majority of the counties shall designate, on the 3d Monday of February next, to arrange the mode of conducting the election, by the people, of a member to the national convention from this district, and consider of any other questions to be submitted to the people in regard to the duties and powers of such delegate.

Before these resolutions were put to the meeting, Col. Lane moved that they be laid on the table, for consideration on Tuesday next. This motion was defeated by an overwhelming vote, hardly a voice being raised in its favor.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the democratic papers of the city, and the prints throughout the State friendly to the cause were requested to publish them. The meeting then adjourned.

P. PHILLIPS, Chairman.
M. J. MCRAE, Secretary.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Major Noble has come out decidedly for Mr. Van Buren. From the article which it uses to prove this, we quote the following sentences:

"We are not partisans of either of the candidates; if our vote make could Mr. Calhoun presidt he should have it, if it were the last we had to give." * * *

"Our opinion of Mr. Calhoun is as gen-

erally known as the circulation of various

newspapers, where Moses and Aaron, on the journals we have published could convey to the people, contended with those opinions; it is the result of thirty

years' knowledge of that citizen, in every

personal and political position, and our country would have reason to be proud, if a chief magistrate of his eminent qualifications and undoubted purity of character, could carry the people successful with him."

"Mr. Calhoun is a statesman and not a politician. He is not acquainted with the machinery of party—he stands or falls by his principles—he shuns all coalitions of interest, all bargains, for preference; his success would indicate a higher grade of moral and political character, than we fear exists in our country at the present time; and he is consequently unable to cope with the more dexterous political managers of the day."

"Mr. John Foster of Danvers, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Tuesday evening, under the following circumstances: Mr. Foster, who is an eccentric individual, and who lives by himself on the Lynnfield road, had captured the snake a short time previous and taken it to his domicile for the purpose, as he says, of taming it; he placed it in a barrel in his room, where he kept it securely for a few days previous to his being bitten, when by some means it contrived to make its escape. Mr. Foster searched his premises thoroughly, as he thought, but made no discovery of the whereabouts of his snake till Tuesday evening. On that evening, about ten o'clock, he went into his room to retire for the night, when searching back of his chimney for his matches, he was bitten through the finger by the snake, which had contrived by some means to work himself in that place.

Mr. Foster immediately struck a light, and then tied a cord tight around his finger and arm 'tween the cut the flesh around the wound and for some time sucked the poison from it—he then took his snake from his pocket, killed him and wound part of his reeking body around his wound. About 12 o'clock he was in so much pain as to be obliged to go out & call up his friends in the neighborhood, who immediately bound up his arm in fresh meadow mud, and applied such other remedies as are considered good in such cases. Although Mr. Foster's arm is swelled very much and he suffers from nauseating sickness at his stomach, and a prickling numbness about his head, yet it is hoped, from his possessing an iron constitution, and his immediately applying such remedies as were within his reach, that he will recover from the effects of the poison. The snake was of large size and had nine rattles.—Salem Register.

It will be seen by the proceedings of a large democratic meeting, held in this city on Friday evening last, that it is recommended that the state convention of Alabama be post-pone till the second Monday of January next. We are glad to find by the Jacksonville Republican, received yesterday, that the same day is recommended by the editor as the time preferred by the democracy in that section of the state. The proceedings we recommend to the attention of our contemporaries in the interior.

Mobile Tribune.

Tasso's Wish.—Tasso being told that he had an opportunity of taking advantage of a very bitter enemy, "I wish not to plunder him," said he, "but there are things which I wish to take from him; not his honor, his wealth, nor his life—but his *ill will*."

It will be seen by the proceedings of a large democratic meeting, held in this city on Friday evening last, that it is recommended that the state convention of Alabama be post-pone till the second Monday of January next. We are glad to find by the Jacksonville Republican, received yesterday, that the same day is recommended by the editor as the time preferred by the democracy in that section of the state. The proceedings we recommend to the attention of our contemporaries in the interior.

Mobile Tribune.

DIED.—In Jacksonville on the 27th ult. Frances Hammond, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Garret Esq. and Mrs. Harriet A. Garret, aged about 15 months.

Like a flower, that, in some secluded spot, rears itself in innocent beauty, sheds its sweet fragrance upon the gentle breeze, fades and passes away, is the child of infant years, that lives only long enough to avoid the chill blasts of an unfriendly world, weave garlands of affection to twine around a parent's heart, and is a tenant of the cold and silent tomb.

The deceased, we are told, was a very intelligent and interesting child; and Oh! what anguish must rend these parents' bosoms, whose bright hopes have thus been crushed in the bud, by the removal of this lovely object of their affections! Those only who have experienced the same, have witnessed a father's love, or a mother's tenderness towards her offspring, can fully sympathize with the bereavement. But no matter how tender the tie which has been severed, how wounded the hearts of the parents by this affliction, they do not, they cannot murmur at those who have no hope; they may be consoled by the words of our Saviour, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Yes Frances is gone, its little spirit, disengaged of its tenement, of clay has winged its way beyond the confines of this fallen sphere, to the regions of unfading glory, where, clad in robes of light, it is now chanting the songs of the Redeemed around the throne of God.

Then why should we mourn?

With God now leave the cause,

And trust his promised grace;

He rules us by his well known laws

Of love and righteousness.

Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold

Premium to the Merchant, or

Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a *large* set of Bells to the Waggoner

that delivers the greatest number of bales

in the Fire Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Al

and will practice in the Courts of the 9th

judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

Richard B. Willis

Kirby, Joshua L.

<p

NOTICE.

TAKEN and committed to the Jail of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, on Friday the 16th inst. a dark mulatto boy named JOE about five feet eight inches high—heavy made, about thirty five years of age and says that he belongs to Hiram Cooley of the State of South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay the charges according to the same, or he will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

LANSFORD STALLINGS, Jailer.
Sept. 27, 1843—4—\$5 00.

Trust Sale.
JIN virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, by Wm. J. Sorrell, to secure the payment of certain monies to William Haws, to indemnify John T. Pope and Benjamin Hollingsworth, the securities of said Sorrell, against the payment of the same to said Haws, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Book B pages 336-7 and 8, in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County, I will, on **Monday the twenty-third day of October next**, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Lands, to wit: the north half of the south-east fourth of Section two, township 14 and Range 8 east, containing 80 acres more or less, the land formerly owned by Peter Helfner. And the south half of the half of the south-east fourth of Section 2, Township 14, of Range 8 east, purchased by said Sorrell at the sale of the Real Estate of John Gay, dec'd, containing forty acres more or less. And also the Dower Lands allotted to Jane Haws, wife of William Haws, late wife of said John Gay dec'd, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one third hundredth acres more or less, which said land, for the life of the said Jane, was conveyed on the 25th February 1840, by said Haws and wife to said Sorrell, in Section two, township fourteen of Range 8 east, all of the above lands lying in the county of Benton.

Such title as is conveyed to me by said Trust deed I will make to the purchaser or purchasers, and none other.

W. B. MARTIN, Trustee.

Sept. 11, 1843.—5t.

Administrators Sale.

ON Monday the 16th day of October next, the undersigned, Adm's of Joe Sullivan, dec'd, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, one Waggon two Horses, several head of Cattle and Hogs, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

DUNKLIN SULLIVAN, Adm.
J. F. GRANT,
Sep. 13, 1843

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree, made in the following cause, at the July Term of the Chancery Court, held at Talladega, for the 40th Chancery District, on the 4th Monday in July last past, (1843,) I will sell, in the town of Arbaconee, for cash, on the first Monday in November next, (1843,) the following lands, to wit: Fraction L of fractional section 4, township 17, of Range 10 east, containing 33 acres. And also Fraction K of fractional section 4, township 17 of Range 10 east, containing 46 acres all lying in the Coosa Land district and in Randolph county; to pay the purchase money decreed to be due for said lands in the case of Hugh G. Barclay vs. Denning F. Adrian. Sale within the usual hours.

H. P. WATSON,
Register and Master in Chancery.
Per S. D. WATSON, Dept.
Sept. 7, 1843.—5t.—\$3.

50 BUCKLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Waller co. Ga., a iron Grey Horse 5 years old last Spring, in sixteen hands high, with large white saddle spots, on his back; tail long, thin, and mostly white, he has also a noted round white spot on his neck about the size of 12 1/2 cent piece; said horse is of commanding appearance, walks and trots well, he was stolen the 11th of July, I will give fifty dollars for the thief, with the horse, upon proof of conviction, or twenty dollars will be paid for the horse alone. The honest part of the community will aid me in bringing said thief to justice, as the horse from the above description can be easily detected; any information will be thankfully received, direct to Dogwood P. O. Walker County Georgia.

JOHN G. PENISTON.
Sep. 13, 1843—eowt.

BAGGING Rope and Twine,

JUST received and for sale by
S. P. HUDSON & CO.

Sept. 20, 1843—4t.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON,
and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDowell Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business referred to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

Stop The Thief. \$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my Stable, living seven miles south west of Lafayette, on the night of the 22d instant, a bay Mare, about five feet or five feet two inches high, has a small star in her forehead a good head and neck which she carries nearly level in riding, she walks very fast and paces remarkably fast and well, has a long dock tail which she carries in travelling nearly level with her body, shed all round though the shoes are old, she may have a little white on the nose, and a little on the hind part of one of her fore and hind feet. She is a fine mare six years old next August, very fat and in fine condition when stolen, she has probably an old saddle on with one old and one new stirrup leather. I will give the above reward for the Thief and mare, or twenty dollars for the mare, or pay liberally for any information directed to me La Fayette. CLEMENT FORBES.

June 8, 1843.

State of Alabama, { BENTON COUNTY.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock and Watch Maker,**
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

By a Galvanic Battery.
A new process just discovered. It will put the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing-Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.



The Jockey Club Races

Over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, WILL commence on Monday, Nov. 13, with a Sweepstakes, 1 mile heats, with

2 year old colts and fillies. 4 entries. H. L. French, Wm. Ainsworth, Kenneth Dye, John W. Trotter—to name and close 27th Oct. 1842. \$100 entrance—half for

feet. \$100 entrance—half for

Tuesday 14th. Sweepstakes, 2 mile heats with 3 year old colts and fillies. 3 entries. John W. Trotter's gr. c. by Festival, dam Wild Kitty; Dan'l S. Ryan's Yellow Maria by Hibiscus, dam Jane; H. L. French, bay filly Ann Haynes by Leviathan, dam Pacific—closed—\$100 entrance, half forfeit.

Wednesday; Jockey Club Race—mile heats, with 2 year old colts and fillies. \$50 entrance.

Thursday; 2 mile heats, entrance \$20

Friday; 3 " " " \$30

Saturday; 3 best in 5, \$15

The proprietor is at this time unable to say what the purses will be worth, but suffice it to say, they will be as liberal as the times will admit. The proprietor has taken great pains to improve the track, and will have it in as good order as possible, and has good stables convenient to the track.

JOHN T. POPE, Proprietor.
Sept. 6, 1843.—5t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the last will and Testament of John S. Watt, deceased, was this day admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, and the undersigned having taken out Letters of administration on the same—all persons holding claims against the said Estate will present them in the time assigned by Law—or they will be forever barred—those owing said Estate, will please come forward and make settlement—and persons indebted to the Late firm of Wm. B. and John S. Watt, will come forward and make settlement of their dues with me, as surviving partner of the said firm, as I am duly authorized to wind up the business of said Partnership.

WILLIAM B. WATT.
Executor of the Last will &c.
Aug. 4, 1843.—4t.—\$5.

By MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County, State of Alabama.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application to me, by Sealock, P. L. or any County and State aforesaid, who claims an undivided half of all that tract of land known as the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, I have nominated Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery and William C. White of the County and State aforesaid, Commissioners, to divide the said tract of Land into equal shares or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to me, at my office in the town of Cedar Bluff, on the third day of November next, the said Walter Billingsly, James Montgomery, William C. White, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the same lands pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by partners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the 4th day of March 1803.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August A. D. 1843.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.

Ordered that the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton in the State of Alabama, for six weeks successively.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Judge Co. Co.

August 30th 1843.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him.

Also to be sold at Arbaconee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.

The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19, T. 19, R. 10.

The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.

W. M. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.

Aug. 28, 1843. 3m.

State of Alabama, { BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court September 1st 1843.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, administrator of the Estate of John Graham deceased having filed his petition setting forth, that the personal Estate of his intestate is insufficient to pay the debts against said Estate, and that his intestate died seized and possessed under a pre-emptive Right of the west half of the North East half of sec. 24 T. 12 R. 10 containing 80 acres—that the said Land has been entered by him as administrator for the benefit of said Estate—that the heirs at Law of said deceased, are Noah Graham, a citizen of the State of South Carolina, Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, resident citizen of the State of Mississippi, Hiram B. Graham, Harriett Graham, Nancy Graham, John R. Graham, administrator and Petitioner, all of full age, the four last of whom reside in Cherokee County, Alabama—William H. Graham, Hampton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham, minors residing in Cherokee County Alabama—That Charlotte Graham, widow of said deceased, has applied for her Dower in said Land and concludes a prayer for a sale of said Real Estate except the widow's dower. Upon reading the above described petition.—It is ordered that James L. Lewis be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of William H. Graham, Hamilton B. Graham, Martha Graham and James Graham. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four weeks notifying and requiring Noah Graham, and Isaac Calaway and his wife Asenith Calaway, late Asenith Graham, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, on Friday the third day of November next, to shew cause if any they can, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold to pay the debts.

True copy: M. M. HOUSTON, C.P.

Sept. 6, 1843.—4t.—\$10 00.

State of Alabama, { CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court 11th August, 1843.

ON application of John McCoy, administrator of the estate of William McCoy, deceased, to sell the real estate belonging to said estate; it appearing from the application of the administrator that the personal estate of his intestate is not sufficient for the payment of the just debts, and makes application to sell the same for the payment of debts. It is ordered by the Court that notices issue to Absalon Ragan and Jane Ragan his wife, Mary McCoy, John Lay and Mary Lay his wife, and that notice be published in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days to George Wilson and his wife Elizabeth, and Martin McCoy and Andrew Hembree and his wife Martha, non residents, to appearance shew cause on the first Friday in October next, why said order should not be granted; and ordered by the Court that said petition be made a matter of record.

Copy from the Minutes:

JOHN S. WILSON, C.P.

August 30th 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

State of Alabama, { BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Arthur Crozier, one and a half miles south of White Plains, a Grey mare Pony with a small Black Colt, the mare about six years old, and the colt about three months old, the mare appraised to fifteen dollars and the colt to five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, C.P.

Sept. 6, 1843.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, as Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1/2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of Charles Norman in the North-east fourth of Section 27, Township 15, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 160 acres of Land.

Also, the interest of Daniel Nunnelly in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1/2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.

Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, township 22, Range 20, in the Tallapoosa Land District, and one house and lot in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south-east quarter of Section 35, township 13, Range 7, east.

Also, the interest of Edward Herndon in the west half of Section 12, Township 14, of Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also to be sold at Arbaconee, Randolph County, Alabama, on Monday the 9th day of October, 1843.

The interest of Samuel Tally in the south half of the south-east quarter of S. 19, T. 19, R. 10.

The interest of M. H. Ragan to the south half of the north east quarter of S. 10, Range 10, T. 17.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

By his Agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

Sept. 6, 1843.—5t.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in the undersigned, as assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 14th day of September, 1843, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Edward Herndon.

S. D. CABANISS,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

Sept. 6, 1843.—5t.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine.
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms;—also an effectual remedy for Fevers, of every description.

THIS Medicine has been used by the proprietor a number of years in extensive practice, during which time he has treated some thousands of

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return day,
September 1st, 1843.

THIS day came personally into open court, John B. D. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin C. Mathis, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which accounts, first being examined, audited, and caused to be properly stated, are reported for allowance at a Term of the Court to be held at the Court-house in the Town of Cedar Bluff, on the first Friday of November, 1843—whereupon, it is considered by the Court, that forty days previous notice of said settlement be given by posting up written notices at the Court-house door of said County, and at two other public places in said County, and that a copy of these orders be published in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the County of Benton, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at said time and place of final hearing, and shew cause, if any they have, why said accounts should not be allowed.

Copy from the minutes:

Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.

State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term,
Sept. 1st, 1843.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this day the estate of Gilbert Oneal was by the Court declared to be insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the first Friday in October next be set apart, for William Hickman, Administrator of said estate, to make a final settlement of said estate at the Court house in the town of Cedar Bluff, when and where all the creditors may attend if they think proper.

Test:
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 20, 1843.—3t.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

IN obedience to a decree of the Orphans' Court of said county, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday (6th day) of November next, upon a twelve months credit, (except about three hundred dollars, which amount is to be cash down) the south-east quarter of section eleven, in township seven, of Range eight east in said county, entered by the Administrator of John Withrow, dec'd by virtue of a right he (John Withrow) acquired from the General Government, under the pre-emption act of 1838, which tract of land, upon application, &c. was condemned to be sold to pay said decedents debts, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1843.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Admin.
of John Withrow, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1843—6t.

The State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, Sep. 11, 1843.

THIS day came Absalom Cassells administrator of the Estate of Henry Cassells Deceased and having filed his petition, praying of this Court, an order of sale, of the property both real and personal, belonging to said Estate; in order that the property of said estate may be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said intestate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days notifying Solomon Poe, a non-resident heir and all others interested to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for Randolph County at the Court House, in the Town of McDonald on Saturday the 21st day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

Wm. M. BUCHANAN,
Clerk, C. C. R.
September 20th, 1843.—5t.—86.

Tax Sales.

On the first Monday in November next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. the west half of section 36, township 16, Range seven, said to belong to the Montgomery Bank, levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

ALSO on the first Monday in November next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. 40 acres of Land lying on the waters of east Cane Creek, cultivated this year by Stephen Chandler, and levied upon as the property of Ransom Doyles of Blount Co. Ala. for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
Sept. 20, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

**A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.**

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.

May 31, 1843.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of KANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.

Township seven of range twenty-four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eight day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**Notice to Pre-emption
Claimants.**

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of **SOUTHERN HARMONIES** for sale on Commission at \$12 per dozen or 125 per copy Cash.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.

June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

May 31, 1843.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, and seven, of range seven.

Jacksonville Reporter

"The price of Liberty is constant vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1843.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, \$1.50 for three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3.00 paid in advance.

Commission will invariably be required for all work on delivery, and also for Banks, exchanges where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handled in without direction to the number of insertions, will be published at half the charge according to the general discount will be made for advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due and paid.

For Publishing Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.



THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receipting, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trust that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

Land for sale. THE undersigned offers for sale on very valuable tract of

Land, lying on both sides of Terrapin creek one mile south east of Ladiga, and embracing the head of the large spring of the branch running through Ladiga, a very suitable and convenient place for a tannery. The tract of land contains 320 acres 250 of which is cleared and under good fence and at least 150 acres level bottom land. The quality of the land is equal to the most fertile in this section of Alabama, and in every respect well situated for a valuable settlement. A person wishing a larger farm can add to it by purchasing any quantity of good land adjoining at a reduced price. The premises are at present two improvements, one house &c. Also on the place an excellent seat for a grist and saw mill. The location has been very healthily the last two years and particularly the present season.

Persons wishing to examine the premises will call upon the undersigned, or in his absence upon Leonard Brock living on the land.

ALBERT ALEXANDER.
October 4, 1843.—3t.

Ware-House and Commission Business in Wetumpka.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the Ware-house recently occupied by Hatchett and Miller, where he intends to continue the Storage and Commission Business. He returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Hatchett and Miller, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

He will be prepared at all times to furnish Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., to those who may be pleased to patronize him, and also to make cash advances upon cotton in store.

WM. MILLER,
of the firm of Hatchett & Miller.
Aug. 23, 1843. 3m.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

Office S. E. corner of the square.

P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.

May 31, 1843.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That we retain undivided opposition to federal measures and principles in every form and under every name. We are opposed to a national bank—to a large army or navy—to a *prohibition system of duties*—to the assumption of state debts—to the distribution of the land money—and to an extravagant and costly administration of the government—while we approve and will support an economical and retrenching system of expense—a moderate and reduced naval and military establishment in peace—a divorce of the money power from the political power—an independent treasury—a *tariff founded on revenue principles and wisely discriminating for the encouragement of labor in agriculture, commerce and manufactures*—and a policy of government fostering state authorities, internal peace and tranquility, and independence of all foreign influence and control.

We gave in our Monday paper some account of the proceedings of the "Syracuse Convention." The above is the resolution from which the worth of that convention, its effects upon the democratic party, its election of delegates to the Baltimore convention, and of its nomination of Mr. Van Buren, are, in our opinion, to be measured. That resolution is the turning point—the climax of the whole affair.

That resolution is of great importance. It is pregnant with meaning. It has filled us with sadness. It has confirmed an opinion taken up with reluctance. It has realized our worst and gloomiest suspicions. It is the opening of the seventh seal. We see not how an explosion is to be avoided. To the effect of that explosion we look with deep, with anxious apprehension, but without alarm, and with a purpose fixed and immutable.

That resolution would be of little moment, had it come from a source of less authority. But it proceeds immediately from the well spring of Mr. Van Buren's opinions. We take it as clear as if he had spoken in proper person, that this resolution embodies his own sentiments on the subject of the tariff; and that these are *his words* as nearly as other men can utter them for him. They come to us through the authoritative organization of a caucus of his own state, composed of his own friends and supporters. They are uttered through the mouths of Cambreling, Wright, Marey and Young. They mean all they say; they speak in advance of a national convention, and they say that the democratic party, as represented by them, is in favor of a *tariff*, such as Clay's *judicious tariff*, such as Clay's advocates, and almost in Clay's very words—a tariff *precisely as the whig press, north and south, has been advocating, and such as, for the last six months, the body of the democratic party north and south has been opposing, exposing and denouncing in terms of strong and indignant reprobation.*

It is entirely useless to hunt up expressions of gentleness to characterize this extraordinary move. The purpose of it is obvious to every eye. The friends of Mr. Calhoun have been accused of employing the weapons of the whigs and courting their favor. This resolution is an attempt; shameless and undisguised, to betray the democracy to the whigs—to invoke their support, and this upon grounds at war with justice; at war with the honor and, as we are firmly convinced, with the better opinion of nine-tenths of the democratic party. It is a deliberate retrogression of opinion—a sacrifice of duty and conscience, in the hope of temporary gain. It is a cowardly retreat from a position gained after years of battle in defense of a just principle of legislation, and the adoption of the antagonistic principle, the overthrow of which constituted the proudest monument of our victorious struggle.

It now remains to be seen how this attempt to betray that mighty party of progress—the party of freedom; to which party of equality and justice, to which *democrats belong*—will be met by them. It remains to be seen how far the *resolution* of this equivocal body meets the approval of northern democrats, and how far a surrender of principle by them will be countenanced by the democrats of the south. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Van Buren will avow these as his sentiments, or whether Mr. Silas Wright has ventured without authority to speak for him, or to dictate to him a course of shameless equivocation on this cardinal point of doctrine, simply to sustain a vote which has brought the latter gentleman into suspicion and disrepute with his party. It remains also to be seen how far this extraordinary resolution will be met by the southern press, which has been advocating heretofore the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and which has at the same time, devoted all the zeal and talent it could spare from his primary object of concern, in exposing the *fraud and fallacy* of precisely such a *tariff* as is here put forth as an article of democratic faith by the Regency Junto, immediately under the nose of its master-spirit and nominee for the Presidency.

It remains, further, to be seen whether the press here in south Alabama, and in mobile, its commercial metropolis and political centre, which sustained Goldthwaite in his able, his masterly efforts to expose the fallacy of *incidental protection*, and the wickedness, hypocrisy and extravagance which, under this flimsy disguise, a congressional majority might practice to

plumb the depths of consequence. We

will see how far our substance. We

From the London Legal Observer.

DUTIES OF ATTORNEYS.

The following charge of Mr. Justice Willis, the Supreme Court at Melbourne, respecting the duties of an attorney, is extracted from the Sydney Herald, of the 25th of May last:

"I have unfortunately more than once had occasion to censure the conduct of some of the attorneys of this court, and have recently been compelled to strike one off the rolls, for refusing to explain certain transactions with his client, which appeared to me dishonorable and unjust. It may be well, therefore, if I avail myself of this occasion, when applications have been made by gentlemen to practice in that branch of the profession, candidly to state what I conceive to be the duty of an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of this court.

"I repudiate the common doctrine that it is meritorious in a lawyer alike inflexibly to support the cause of his client, be it good or bad. An attorney ought, I think, to the utmost of his ability, to acquaint himself with the merits of every case in which he is consulted. He should discharge suits for frivolous and trivial demands.—He

should never attach himself to persons who, from pretended zeal against imposition or oppression, or through a pertinacious humor and an unreasonable jealousy of their most minute rights, are involved in perpetual contention.

"He should not, in deference to a wealthy or powerful client, much less for the sake of gain, undertake a cause which does not appear to be just, except the fact on which the merits turn, is uncertain, or the construction of law is doubtful; and less still should he support the best cause by falsehood, or prevarication, or suppression of the truth, or by laying an undue stress on suspected evidence. He ought not to encourage, or (if unavoidable) produce, bold and daring witnesses, disposed to make free with truth, that they may ensure a victory. He should never overawe nor intimidate the adverse party, or take an advantage of an oversight in his counsel or attorney, or of want of form in the pleadings, unless, where he stands on the defensive, and the attack on his client is notoriously injurious. He ought not to mislead or impose on the court, if in his power, not prolong the cause, nor enhance the costs, though at the expense of his adversary, nor appeal from a decision, unless he is persuaded in his conscience, and advised by his counsel, that—what may sometimes happen through the fallibility of all human judicature—the determination is erroneous in point of substantial justice.

"In all other cases, as soon as judgment is given, or the decree pronounced, he should persuade his client to acquiesce; nay, if while the suit is depending, he receives conviction that his client's demand or defense is ill-founded, he should advise him to drop the suit and agree with his adversary; and if such adversary be poor, or has been injured by having his just right withheld or impeached, to make him ample reparation.

"Should the decision be in favor of his client, but appear to be a hard though just sentence, he ought not to encourage him to take the utmost advantage of the rigor or power of the law, while equity or poverty call for compassion or abatement.

"In criminal cases, he should act with spirit and resolution against hardened and daring offenders, but should be very cautious, not to injure nor oppress, and much more so not to add insult to severity. Proofs of law is often slow, in order to preserve the unwary or unskillful from being surprised, and to afford the fairer opportunity of bringing truth to light; but delays should never be indulged in where a decision can be speedily obtained without derogating from justice. In giving advice on mortgages or purchases, or in any money transactions, an attorney should discourage every undue advantage of the ignorant, unwary, or necessitous. When the debtor is insolvent, the attorney should promote equality in payment. Where a debtor is unfortunate, the attorney should dispose the creditor to show favor and compassion. Where the debtor shows himself to have been a designing villain, the attorney should shun all unnecessary connection and communication with him. In settlements and other family transactions, secrecy is more especially requisite.—Great attention should be had in disposing of estates by wills, so that no creditor may remain for any length of time unsatisfied, and that peace and harmony may be preserved among the children and relatives of the testator. Care should be taken at all times, and especially when the testator's faculties are in any wise impaired to procure witnesses of undoubted reputation to the execution of the will.

"We speak plainly on this subject, because we consider it important that the people should understand it. Mr. Van Buren is a strong candidate with the politicians, but he is weak with the great masses of the voters.

"If he shall be the candidate of the national convention, the chance might be that the democratic party will be ingloriously beaten by Henry Clay; if another candidate shall be selected, the democracy will be again triumphant over Mr. Clay or any other candidate of the whigs.

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the cause, will be great, and if its principles be faithfully adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country" —[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

STATE CONVENTION.—The Talladega Watchtower of the 4th inst. in some remarks on the subject of the democratic State Convention and the different opinions as to a plan of representation, expresses its satisfaction with old plan upon which conventions have been organised in this State, since its admission into the Union, that is, with delegates in the convention from each County, equal to the number of its representation in the Legislature. The first Monday in November is recommended as a suitable time to hold a County meeting at the Court house for the purpose of appointing. We hope the democratic party in this and adjoining counties, will shortly fix upon a day of meeting for the same purpose.

In Columbus new cotton in small quantities is bringing 7 cents. Alabama money continues at 14 & 15 discount.

The Jacksonville Republican suggests the Hon. Wm. B. Martin as well qualified to preside over the House of Representatives of our State Legislature. Mr. Martin is a young man, but is, nevertheless, possessed of all the qualities necessary to make a prompt and efficient speaker. There are other gentlemen, however, whose position in the House in past years, will bring them favorably before its members in connection with the speakership. We allude, more particularly, to Moore of Madison, Hubbard of Lawrence, Bridges of Wilcox, and Clement of Madison—either of whom would discharge the arduous duties of speaker with ability.

Greensborough Beacon.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, we have Liverpool dates to the 5th September. The cotton market has undergone a further improvement of \$ to 3d per lb. since last advices, and an enormous quantity has changed hands. Wilmer & Smith's "Times" give the following remarks in relation to the market:—"The last few days have witnessed uncommon animation in the Liverpool Cotton market."

... A large amount of business has transacted. Apart from this, however, business generally wears a more healthy appearance than it has done for some time past, and confidence is reviving." —*Westm. Argus.*

From our Extra of yesterday.

The following is from the Louisiana Chronicle Extra:

DREADFUL EXPLOSION! *Destruction of the Steamer Clipper—Great Loss of Life.*

It has become our mournful duty to record one of the most terrible catastrophes, which has ever happened on the Mississippi. Yesterday, at about a quarter past 12 o'clock, as the steam Clipper No. 1 was backing out from mooring at our landing, she blew up with an explosion that shook earth, air and heaven, as though the walls of the world were tumbling to pieces about our ears. All the boilers bursting simultaneously—machinery, vast fragments of the boilers, huge beams of timber, furniture and human beings in every degree of mutilation, were alike shot up perpendicular many hundred fathoms in the air. On reaching the greatest height, the various bodies diverged like the jets of a fountain in all directions—falling to the earth, and upon roofs of houses in some instances as much as two hundred and fifty yards from the scene of destruction.

The hopeless victims were scalded, crushed, torn, mangled and scattered in every possible direction—many into the river, some in the streets, some on the other side of the Bayou, nearly 300 yards, some torn asunder by coming in contact with pickets and posts, and others shot like cannon balls through the solid walls of houses at a great distance from the boat. All in front of the wheel-houses appears as though swept by whirlwind. But anything like an adequate description of the scene of wreck and ruin is utterly out of the question. What remains of the hull has been firmly lashed to the shore, but it seems to have broken in two and partially sunk. She had just taken on board, at the Rail Road Depot, about 80 bales of cotton, nearly all of which, together with the money chest and most of the cabin furniture, we are glad to learn has been saved.

On reaching the spot under whip and spur, we immediately bent our steps towards the temporary hospital, hastily prepared for the reception of such as might be able to retain a spark of life. The scene as we hope never to look upon—hundreds of the two large ware, generally strewn with the wounded and others pouring in as fast as possible to convey them—praying, groaning and writhing in every condition of physical agony. In

party having about 300 when the affray commenced. Several persons were last Sunday held to bail being charged with participating in it.

Its origin was thus.—The Whigs were marching down the Bay in the street, and the Democrats were coming up under the trees. When the heads of the two processions were within one hundred yards of each other, the Democrats left-wheeled and turned down Houston street, crossing the Bay, which made the other party think that they intended to blockade them. The Whigs marched ahead and came in contact with the Democrats when about two thirds had passed. We have since learned and are happy to state it, that the Democrats, were not aware that the Whigs were so close to them, and they made that move for the purpose of avoiding that collision which was anticipated had they passed side by side.—*Herald.*

The crew consisted of 1 captain, 1 mate, 2 clerks, 3 engineers; 2 pilots, 1 carpenter, 1 watchman, 1 chambermaid, 5 stewards, 3 cooks, 15 firemen, 8 deck hands.

PASSENGERS.—L. Thomas, missing; P.

P. Montamont, commission merchant, New Orleans; and one small boy wounded.

Deck Passengers—1 wounded 2 not hurt.

Capt. Laurent escaped unhurt.—Mr.

Bessy, chief clerk missing, and the second clerk killed. John Tyson, chief engineer, badly wounded. Wm. Stunier, 2d engineer, thrown 150 or 200 yards through the roof and gable end of a house into the back yard against the fence—one arm torn off, and fragments of his carcass scattered over the trees. W. Nelson 3d engineer killed. Arnaud, J. Laveau, pilot, missing. William Wall, pilot, killed. John Peterson, mate, badly scalded though likely to recover. Gabriel Pool, carpenter, missing. Watchman killed. Chambermaid saved unhurt. Stewards all killed or missing. Two of the cooks killed and wounded. Eight firemen killed or missing. Four deck hands killed or missing.

It may be well enough here to state, that all those we have put down as missing, are doubtless dead as every search has been made in the vicinity to recover their bodies in vain. They have doubtless found a watery grave.

The remains of those picked up on shore were interred decently.

The watchman, a white man, was thrown alive, 100 yards through the solid wall of Baker's Hotel, into a bed. He retained his senses perfectly for sometime after, but the poor fellow expired during the evening. The cabin boy was thrown about 200 yards through the roof of a shed, and was picked up in a mangy condition.

[In addition to the foregoing, we gather from an Extra of the Bayou Sun Ledger, the following particulars.

Eight dead bodies have been found, among whom are the second clerk, the carpenter, Mr. Pool, the second engineer, Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Wall, pilot, and four negroes.

Of the wounded, there are Mr. Montemont, a merchant of New Orleans, Mr. Tyson, the chief engineer, Mr. Pierson, mate, and five negroes—all dangerously—several others were slightly injured.

Every service which could be rendered to suffering humanity was cheerfully yielded by our citizens.

ION AND GREAT FIRE MANILLA.

... gives an extract
from Manila, the 5th of
August, of an insurance
conflagration already
reported which destroyed about two thou-

sand buildings—

During the last month, there was an
insurrection at this place, caused principally by one of the old Catholic priests, who altered his belief, and began to preach in Manila city; but was soon banished from that place under penalty of death should he enter it again. From thence he went to the native villages, where there was quartered a regiment of soldiers, and soon obtained many followers. The Governor of Manila forthwith sent a regiment to destroy the town and people. (This regiment was composed mostly of soldiers drafted from this city.) The moment they arrived, they turned to and killed all their officers, and with the assistance of the old priest's followers, marched to Manila, and during the night sealed the walls of one of the largest fortis, secured all that were in it, and then blew up one end of it.

After that, they proceeded to the magazine, which had but one entrance, and that was secured by seven iron doors. They succeeded in forcing three of them, when much to their surprise, the fort was retaken by the Governor's troops, who marched into the fort, and after a little skirmish took them all prisoners. A few days since, 62 of them were shot and 48 strangled to death.

Last Saturday there was a tremendous fire at this place, which consumed about 200 buildings, and came near destroying the whole city. It is painful to go on shore and see the people; some have lost children, and some their parents, by the flames. You cannot go ten paces among the ruins without coming in contact with a corpse."

The same writer says that the Java sea is full of pirates, from the islands of Min-

don and Celebes.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 6, 1843.

Another row or riot came off in our city last Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock. The Whig and Democrat processions met on the Bay near the Mariner's Church, when each halted, and got into a mob about fifty feet from each other, and commenced a most hideous yell, bawling out another.

Doctor Wayne, Democrat went among the Whigs, to prevent any further collision,

when some person struck him on the head with what is generally supposed to be a sling shot, which produced such a wound that his life was considered in danger.

Last Sunday he was in a high state of fever from its effects. We hope the person who

perpetrated the crime may be recognized

and made to answer for the offence.

The fight then became more general, and numbers of individuals received blows over the head and other parts of the body with sticks.

It however terminated through the influence of Judge Berrien and the leading men on both sides. It lasted about half an hour.

There were about 600 persons present, each

CHRISTINA COCHRAN, or GILMOUR.—Affidavits have been received by the Caledonia, showing that Captain M'Kay, who pursued and took back Christina Cochran, was not an officer either of the Renfrewshire rural police or the British Government, as he swore to have been on the examination, and had no right, under the treaty, to receive the prisoner. The rural police to which he belonged was abolished on the 1st of May, a month before M'Kay started. He was sent off without authority by the sheriff's substitute. If the affidavits are correct, (as they probably are, being signed by principal officers who refer to Hugh Auchincloss, esq., of this city for the genuineness of the signatures,) M'Kay has testified to that which is not correct. Perjury, however, is not one of the crimes comprehended in the treaty.

N. Y. Tribune,

All that may be; but Mrs. Gilmour was regularly demanded by Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and, of course, her surrender was perfectly legal.

[N. Y. Com. Ad.

A LARGE THEATRE.—The Mexican papers say that a new theatre is going up in the city of Mexico, to be called El Grand Teatro de Santa Ana. It will be one of the largest and most splendid in the world, and will contain 2,325 seats. Its ornaments, pillars, paintings, and other decorations, are to be of the most gorgeous character.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Charles Mercury says: A novel and interesting sight was witnessed on Saturday afternoon on our Rail Road. The arrival of one locomotive with a train of 72 cars, all loaded, and forming a line of very near a quarter of a mile. The weight of the whole amounted to perhaps near 340 tons. The locomotive is a new one called the *Cancel* three of which have been built by aschers, Baldwin and Whitney, in Philadelphia, for our Rail Road. It is expected that 1,500 bales of cotton can be brought in one trip, by this powerful engine. The other two are shortly expected, and will doubtless greatly expedite the transportation both up and down the Road.

A notorious toper used to mean about not having a regular pair of eyes—one being black and the other hazel.

"I am very lucky for you," replied a bystander, "for if your eyes had been

matched, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

PROGRESSIVE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Under the head of "Monthly Commercial Chronicle," the September number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine has the following expose upon this subject, which we think of sufficient interest to transfer in our columns.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN—QUANTITY EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES—RAW COTTON IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Cotton Goods Exported from Great Britain.

Years. Yards. Value.

1831 421,393,303 \$12,163,513

1832 461,045,503 11,500,630

1833 496,352,096 12,451,060

1834 555,705,809 14,127,352

1835 557,515,701 15,181,431

1836 637,667,627 17,163,167

1837 531,373,663 12,727,989

1838 690,077,622 16,554,738

1839 731,450,120 16,378,445

1840 790,631,997 16,302,220

1841 751,125,624 14,985,810

1842 557,980,000 12,810,710

1843 6 m. 398,613,000 8,448,000

Cotton Goods Exported to U. S. States.

Years. Yards. Value.

1838 68,577,803 \$2,518,824 219,334,628

1839 510,744 1,049,375 219,756,753

1840 45,141,989 1,388,957 237,506,758

1841 45,630,862 1,394,057 269,203,075

1842 74,962,925 2,302,991 284,455,812

1843 62,042,130 2,115,061 289,615,692

1844 17,481,555 593,829 320,651,716

1845 38,493,113 1,206,364 431,437,888

1846 37,236,052 1,144,749 311,597,798

1847 32,073,004 898,469 487,856,501

1848 12,120,320 1,007,521 358,240,964

1849 357,276 587,340,000

1850 145,230 305,105,736

This table gives the constantly increasing cotton trade of Britain, exclusive of yarns and threads.—The largest markets for her goods are her colonial ones, and particularly the East Indies, and the business is impelled with all the immense capital of England operating upon her experienced skill. Nothing short of her extensive facilities could find vent for the enormous quantity of the raw material produced. The combined operation of great production here, with immense manufacturing facilities there, has reduced the price of goods nearly one-half, while the proportion taken by the United States is constantly diminishing. The manufacturers of the United States consume about 120,000,000 lbs. of cotton which will make near \$36,000,000 yards; which with an import of 40,000,000 yards, give a consumption of about 100,000 yards of cotton, which is near equal to that of Great Britain. The value of the crop of cotton depends altogether upon the export of England to her colonies, because in that direction only can the surplus be worked off. These markets now promise better than ever.

This being the state of the case at the close of a season when the production has been 2,300,000 bales, or 600,000 bales in excess of the previous year, it becomes pretty evident that, with the prospects of the growing crop, which is at this early season estimated at 1,600,000 bales only, the price will rise, and afford the planter a great profit on the production, which has been made at less expense than perhaps ever before. The outlay for supplies is also in some degree less, in consequence of the course adopted by many planters, in raising corn and other articles, themselves, instead of confining their attention exclusively to cotton. All these circumstances tend to a place at the command of the South a greater sum of money for the coming year, applicable to the purchase of goods, than ever before. This will give a more healthy and profitable trade than has hitherto been enjoyed, but the aggregate extent is not likely to be so large as in some former years, when the competition of the banks left scarcely any limit to the means of purchasing on credit. The demand for goods now is limited to the actual means of the consumers.—In some former years, there was no definable limit to that demand. The banks by the liberality of the facilities they granted, induced numbers of people to become buyers and sellers of goods, and greatly stimulated trade, at the same time the production of article in the interchange of which that trade consisted, was neglected. The banks in most sections are now so far crippled in their means, as to be unable more than to afford the facilities demanded by actual trade; while on the Atlantic border, where an actual interchange of commodities takes place a large business requires but a limited assistance from the banks.

AN APPALLING SCENE.

On Friday the 25th of August last, in Laurens District, South Carolina, the two slaves found guilty of the murder Mrs. Garrett, were executed according to sentence. Three or four thousand people were present.—The woman confessed her guilt, was penitent, said she deserved death and that she was instigated to, and assisted in committing the deed, by the negro man Randall, of which he positively denied, and was as stubborn as a mule to the last. A spectator says it was truly affecting to see four little children belonging to the guilty woman, two pair of twins, none of them old enough to walk. She told her husband, children, and other negroes to take warning from her fate, how they listened to the advice of evil doers. At precisely one o'clock the plank was knocked from under them, & they were launched into eternity. After they had hung about five minutes, from some cause there seemed to be a panic in crowd, when the cry of "mad dog," "earthquake," &c. was raised by some mischievous persons, and a general rush of the spectators took place, running in every direction and over one another, horses breaking loose and dashing through the crowd, and crippling women and children, and several of the latter separated and lost from their parents, but providentially no lives were lost. The writer describes the scene as awful & sublime in the extreme reminding him of a

the holders of her sterling bonds, proposes to anticipate the payment, in New York, of the interest due in London next January.

WONDERS OF THE AMERICAN RIVERS.—The St. Charles Advertiser states that the U. S. snagboat, Sampson has passed up the Missouri river, drawing out many formidable snags on its route. It is a magnificent sight to see this river monster take hold of a large walnut tree six feet in diameter at the root, and more than a hundred feet long, and fifty or sixty feet of which has been deeply imbedded in the mud for five hundred years, and draw it out with more ease than a dentist extracts a tooth. Yet such is the daily business. The largest sycamores, walnut and cotton wood, are pulled out sawed up and set afloat in the stream.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
A KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS.

When we state that in no city in the New or in the Old World is there a greater variety of nations represented than in this, or a greater diversity of different and distinct races and people to be met with than here, we are but asserting an established truism. New Orleans is a world in a miniature, subdivided into smaller commonwealths, in every one of which distinctive traits of national character are to be seen, and the peculiar language of its people is to be heard spoken. There are—first, the Anglo-Americans, geographically classed; the shrewd, sharp featured “cute” Yankee; the honest, unsophisticated, and somewhat primitive-looking sons of the West; and the generous, independent seeming Southerner. Each section of this common stock, besides differing to some extent in their idiom of language, colonize, although not to the entire exclusion of others, of course, in respective neighborhoods. Then there are the Franco Americans and the French, speaking a common language, but in habits and in feelings the former evincing a great modification from those of the latter, and therefore drawing ‘round their society a line of demarcation which points out the distinction; and then there are the Spaniards and the descendants of Spaniards. All of those—the Anglo Americans, the Franco Americans and French, and the Spaniards and the descendants of Spaniards—compose the three main divisions of our city population, and inhabit three main divisions of the city. Thus to the first belong the Second Municipality; to the second, the First Municipality; and to the third, the Third Municipality. The Dutch—under which comprehensive term are included the natives of Holland, Prussia, and all the German States—are next in point of numbers; and next to them, the Irish; and then you find men of every clime—Chinaman, Choctaws, Greeks, Poles, Persians and Piedmontese.

Let a man take the present pleasant summer evenings to it—when the labors of the day are over, and each man makes to his homestead—and he will encounter as much novelty and as great a diversity of national character as if he made the tour of Europe, and took the great lakes, the falls of Niagara, and Bunker Hill in his route. Let him listen to the promenades round the Place d'Armes, or those sitting on the benches in St. Louis street, and he will fancy himself on the Boulevard of Paris. If he harken to the *reunions* outside of the Spanish built houses in the Third Municipality, he will imagine himself in the suburbs of Cadiz; the faces and accent of the majority of those he meets in the news-room about this time would induce him to believe he had been, by some unknown agency transplanted to the Liverpool or Manchester Change. In the St. Charles he will find a cosmopolitan crowd, and in the neighborhood of the Second Municipality Levee, as many Hoosiers, Wolverines, Pukes and Corn-eaters as he could shake a stick at.

Pass you up to the third ward of the Second Municipality, and you will see nothing but Dutch faces and hear nothing but the Dutch language, every word as rough as a rock of granite; you wonder how it is that they can get such words up the throat, unless by keeping it well oiled. This part of the city is so thoroughly Dutch that the very pigs grunt in that language; you may well imagine yourself to be on the precincts of Amsterdam. Come down to Girod street and the parts thereto adjacent, and you on every side hear “illigant Irish,” in the mother tongue, and with as graceful a brogue as if you stood on the banks of the Shannon or at the lakes of Killarney, and you hear as much *gostor* as you would at an Irish wake.

The natives of China are located in the neighborhood of Congo Square, where you may see, any day that the wind is high enough, Hong Kong, Choo-Loo, Poo-Poo, and several other Celestials, flying pretty, parti-colored paper kites.

The remnant of the Choctaws that still linger among us, keeping on what they consider the bounds of civilization, we suppose, “camp out” at the Bayou Road. The Italians live in the dirty, dingy streets, near the market that smell strongly of macaroni. The Negroes are scattered through the city promiscuously; those of mixed blood, such as Griffes, Quarteroos &c, showing a preference for the back streets of the First and part of the Third Municipality.

But a still more microscopic view of society may be taken in some one of the streets of the First Municipality. There is Madison street, for instance, merely running from the Levee to Rue Conde. It seems to be a sort of Congress of Nations, and every house a distinct national ensign. Here is a Swiss clockmaker's, with little wooden ladies and gentlemen in the windows, moving about in a quadrille regular as “clock work;” there is a French tailor, cross-legged in his shop, with a skull-cap on his head, like the half of a cocoanut; next him is a Spanish harness maker. Then you come—for we presume that the reader is walking through the street, and taking a passing view on either side of him—then you come to the store of a Jew pedler, meas-

uring six feet by four, not more, then to a place where ice is retailed; opposite lives a dutch knife grinder; next a negro barber; then a baker; then a sailors' boarding house; then to a French Restaurant, where professional musicians and others eat *gumbo*, and drink cheap claret. Milkmen, washermen, coffee sellers, fruiters, oystermen, and others occupy the first story—and thus into a street of about forty places long, crowded together almost as many classes and kinds of peoples, there were at the building Babel.

OBITUARY

DIED.—On the 12th inst., at his residence in Benton County, Ala., Mr. Wm. Montague, in the early morning, of the effects of a protracted sorrow, which bore with all that patience and fortitude characteristic of the christian. The deceased had been an orderly member of the Presbyterian church for upwards of eight years. He has left an affectionate wife and children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss, but we believe their loss is his eternal gain. The writer visited him almost daily for eight months, and can truly say he never heard a groan nor one expression of impatience, although for three fourths of the time he could not lie down to rest, and when enquired of how he was, his reply would be “I am tolerable,” and when conversed with about his dissolution, death seemed to have lost its terrors in a happy anticipation of a glorious immortality where pain and sorrow would be known no more. “Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.”

R. P.—The Knoxville Register will please publish the above.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

YOUNG & NISBET
HAVE just received a well-selected stock of

GOODS, to suit the approaching seasons; prices and qualities corresponding with the times.

Our patrons and the public are invited to favor us with their business. Our stock consists of these articles usually found in the retail stores of the interior.

We flatter ourselves in being able to please a portion, at least, of the generous community in which we live.

Y. & N.
Oct. 25, 1843.—41—\$7.50

State of Alabama, Cherokee County.
Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term, Oct. 19, 1843.

BENJAMIN D. COOK. Sheriff of the County of Cherokee and Administrator Ex officio of the Estate of John H. Garrett, late of said County, deceased, personally appeared in open Court this day, and presented his accounts and vouchers and asks for a final settlement. Wherefore, the said accounts and vouchers being first duly examined, audited and caused to be properly stated, are this day by the Court, reported for allowances at a term of the Court to be held on the first Friday, which is the first day of December, to be held at the Court house in the Town of Cedar Bluff.

It is further ordered by the Court, that forty days notice of the above be given by posting up a copy of the above at three of the most public places in said County of Cherokee and that it be published for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper in the Town of Jacksonville in the County of Benton. There being no paper published in Cherokee, requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to attend and show cause if any they have, why they should not be allowed, they see proper:

Copy from the minutes:

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.

Oct. 25, 1843.—41—\$7.50

Bankrupt Sale.

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of Alabama, he will sell, at the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 6th day of October, 1843, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its branches, all the interest, surrendered in bankruptcy by R. E. W. McAdams, in Lot No. 99, and north half 99 1-2 in Jacksonville.

Also, the interest of J. C. Broyles in 100 acres of Land.

Also, the interest of Daniel Nunnelley in the north half of Lot No. 19 in the town of Jacksonville, containing one acre, and Lot No. 18 in the town of Jacksonville, containing 2 1-2 acres.

Also, the interest of G. W. Crozier in Lot No. 19, in the town of Cedar Bluff Cherokee County.

Also, the interest of David Andrews in the east half of Section 8, Township 22 Range 20 in the Talbotton Land District, and one acre and a half in the town of Alexandria.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south part of Section 22, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of Edw. Hardin in the west half of Section 22, Township 14, Range 2, East in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also, the interest of S. D. CABANISS, assigned in Bankruptcy.

By his Agent: JOSHUA KIRBY.

Sept. 6 1843.

The above sale is Postponed until Thursday the 26th, of October 1843.

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS

J. C. BAIRD, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, at the old Store room formerly occupied by Hoke & Abernathy, on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville.

An extensive and well selected stock of

WINTER GOODS

constituting part of the following articles:

English, French and American

Various colors.

Linens, Cambric and silk pocket Handkerchiefs.

Cotton Handkerchiefs of every description.

Scars, Cravats and Stocks.

Patent and speed Thread all colors.

Ladies and Miss's Bonnets, a great variety.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves, various kinds.

Cambric Edging and Inserting.

Muslins and Bishop Laces, plain and figured.

Table Cloths and Diaper.

Bed Ticking and Apron Checks.

Hats & Caps.

Boots & Shoes.

Books and Stationery.

Brogans and Negro Shoes, with great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a large stock of Hardware and Glass.

China Glass and Queen's ware.

A large stock of Groceries, embracing almost every variety, except Liquors.

All of which, having been purchased upon good terms, will be sold unusually low for cash; all who are not satisfied to take our word with respect to the cheapness of our goods, and who may wish to purchase bargains, are respectfully requested to call and examine the quality and prices for themselves.

Copy from the minutes:

Test:

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.

Sept. 20, 1843.

DeKalb Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of four ft. fns. and to me directed, three from the circuit and one from the county court of DeKalb county I shall offer for sale, for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in November next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section eleven, Township nine, of Range seven, in the Coosa Land District, lying in DeKalb County.—Levied on as the property of George Wright, at the instance of Jacob Gillespie, James Hammet, John B. Walborn and Sam'l. S. Hinton.

Sale within the usual hours.

ROBERT MURPHY, Sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1843.—5t—\$3.

Executive Department, Tuscaloosa.

1. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Governor of the State of Alabama in pursuance of the provisions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th sections of the act placing the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur in liquidation, and by and with the advice of the President and Directors of said Branch Bank, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house in the Town of Ashville, and County of St. Clair, on the 26th day of October, 1843, between the hours, of 11 and 4 o'clock, at public auction, for cash, in notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama and branches, all the Notes, Accounts, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, or other choses in action of Edward Hernon.

S. D. CABANISS, Assignee in Bankruptcy. By his agent, JOSHUA KIRBY.

N. E. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3 East, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House and out-houses.

—line Spring and Peach Orchard, & several acres cleared.

N. W. 1-4 of Section 22, Township 13, Range 3, East.

The said sale will commence at 11 o'clock on said day.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to advance one fourth of the purchase money and execute notes for the balance, payable in one, two and three equal annual installments, with six per centum per annum interest thereon, payable in the Notes of the Bank of the State of Alabama, or any of its Branches, and will receive from the person conducting such sale, a certificate of purchase.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Alabama, at the County Court, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1843, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-eighth year.

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

By the Governor.

W. GARRETT, Secretary of State.

Sept. 6, 1843.—7t.

BOOK-BINDERY, Main St., opposite the Bell Tavern, Tuscaloosa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Tuscaloosa and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to execute all orders in the above business, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

5t Terms, low as possible:—work warranted.

W. B. — Editions of Works bound to order, on very moderate terms.

SLEAVEN & CAMPBELL.

Circuit and County Clerks, supplied with

Record Books, and Merchants supplied with

Blank Books of every size, all of

which will be ruled to order, and furnished

at prices a little above Northern.

Reference—the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Editors of the Flag & Monitor News-papers, Tuscaloosa.

The owners are requested to come forward, prove his property and may then the charge accounts on the same, which will be dealt with according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

LANSFORD STALLINGS, Jailer.

Sept. 27, 1843.—4t—\$5 00.

NOTICE

TAKEN and committed to the

Court House, in the County of Cherokee,

Alabama, on Friday the 14th instant, a dark mulatto boy, named JAMES, about

four feet eight inches high, heavy middle aged, with a very bad complexion, about thirty years of age, and a very bad character, who is believed to be a runaway slave, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff of Cherokee County, Alabama.

Also, the interest of James Robinson in the south half of the south part of Section 22, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of Edw. Hardin in the west half of Section 22, Township 14, Range 2, East in the Coosa Land District.

Also, the interest of A. J. Hines in one Lot in White Plains.

Also, the interest of S. D. CABANISS, assigned in Bankruptcy.

By his Agent: JOSHUA KIRBY.

Sept. 6 1843.

FINISHING TRADES.—When a young man has finished his apprenticeship, the world before him looks bright, and promises fair, and everything seems to conspire to fill his bosom with those golden prospects which, alas! too often vanish away. But if, during his apprenticeship, the youth has maintained that undeviating integrity, that unswerving course of morality, which is so valuable a trait in the character of youth, he will find no difficulty in obtaining a good standing in society, with promising hopes of success in his business. As he commences life, he must be cautious that he contracts no friendship with those individuals whose characters are doubtful, and who would lead him unaware in the path of vice and sin, to the neglect of his business, and the disappointment of his customers. At once he must declare himself the friend of morality and virtue, and be diligent and faithful in his business. He must expect to begin in a small way, and not venture too much in the outset of life. Some young men think it too humiliating, when they begin the world, if they cannot commence largely, and branch out conspicuously. And here is where they greatly err; and, in the end, it is often the case that such persons are led to see their folly, and to confess the erroneusness of their course. The young man should also remember that he is to occupy a station in life where his influence; in a greater or less degree, must be felt by all those with whom he may come in contact. He should therefore, aim to have his daily actions correspond with the Scriptures, that his influence may be exerted on the side of truth. Begin the world thus, young man, we are satisfied you will never regret the course you have pursued to the latest period of your life.

THE STEAM ENGINE.—The steam engine is so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. It has become a thing stupendous alike for its flexibility; the prodigious power which it can exert, and ease and precision, and dexterity which it can be varied, distributed and applied. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors—it can cut steel into ribbons, and impel loaded ships against the fury of the wind and waves.

Pittsburg Spirit of the Times.

An Irish woman called at a grocery the other day, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured out—she put it in a gallon jug. She then asked for another quart to be put into the same vessel. "And why not ask for half a gallon, and have done with it?" asked the grocer. "Oh, bless your bit of a soul," answered she, "it's for two persons."

MEN AND GENTLEMEN, WOMEN AND LADIES.—The New Orleans Herald makes the following singular distinctions among these several classes of society:

"Men are quarreled from the living rock—as with a thunderbolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potters' clay, by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are the spontaneous growth of a warm, rich soil, where the wind blows freely, and the heart feels the visiting of God's ever-changeable weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hot-bed—the growth of a green-house; tended and watched, lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly; till they are good for nothing as women—at least, as mothers."

MARSHAL BERTRAND—arrived at Natchez on the 14th instant, on his way up the river. His reception is thus noticed in the Courier of the 15th instant:

The steamer Admiral landed at our quarantine wharf yesterday, at 12 o'clock, m., with marshal Bertrand on board. Arrangements had been previously made to receive the old veteran in a style becoming his renown; and on the boat's landing, the committee, headed by Capt. Julianne, proceeded on board, when he was invited to the City Hotel, where our citizens generally might have an opportunity of giving him a cordial greeting. The invitation was accepted, and the old marshal was escorted to the City Hotel by the largest procession seen here since the visit of Mr. Clay, where a large number of persons proceed to shake him by the hand, and manifest their admiration for him. In the meantime old Saratoga was thundering out her approval.

The marshal remained about two hours at the City Hotel, and was escorted back to the steam boat. He is on his way to Nashville. His reception here was a very flattering one indeed.

The Steamer Hibernia made the outward trip in July, from Halifax to Liverpool in the shortest time on record, 8 days and 20 hours.

SATISFIED TO BE SLAVES.—The Portsmouth, Virginia, Tribune chronicles the return to Lewis county Kentucky, of three negro men to the home of their master, from Canada, where they had escaped. The Tribune says, they state that their condition at home with their master is far better than any other in which they could place themselves while absent. One of them had hired to a man for three dollars a month, the highest wages he could get, and could only procure every other Sunday to himself at that. They are now satisfied they could fare much better at home with their truck patch, and having all their real wants supplied by their master, than they can any where else under the mockery of liberty, but in reality, a worse slavery than exist in Kentucky. It is to be regretted all the runaway negroes in our State have not long since come to the same conclusion.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law 1, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the second day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.

Township three, of range two.

Townships six and seven, of range five.

Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.

Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township five and six, of range twenty-three.

Township seven of range twenty-four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.

Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.

Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

Tho. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above described; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned has received a quantity of **SOFTWOOD** for sale, and will receive \$12 per dozen for a copy of **JOHN P. HUDSON'S** *Music*. June 26 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law 1, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the twenty-third day of October next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.

Township three, of range two.

Townships six and seven, of range five.

Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.

Townships four, five, and six, of range four.

Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.

Township seven, of range six.

Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.

Township fifteen, of range nine.

Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.

Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-one, in township twenty-four, of range thirteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range thirteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven; sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections one to six, inclusive, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.